



Robert Washington Oates



Robert Washington Oates

153

R U L E S

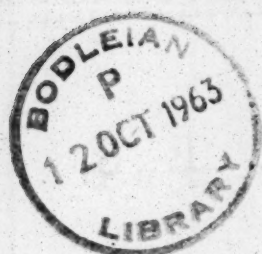
OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.



L E E D S :

M. DCC. LXXXVII.



+++++
=====

R U L E S, &c.

Upon the ARTICLES.

THOUGH Nouns often have no Article in English, they require one in French ; as,
Mr. Such a One loves Beer and Wine.

Mr. un tel aime la bierre et le vin.

England is a Country in which Merit is rewarded.

L'Angleterre est un pays ou le merite est recompensé.

No Article is used, 1st. before or after proper Names, except when it serves to distinguish one Person from another,

2d. After Names of Cities, Towns, Villages, Places, unless they are accompanied with the Verb, *être*, *to be*, or a Superlative ; as,

Mr. M. Mayor of Leeds, Brother to Mr. M. the Merchant, was born in London, the capital City of England.

Mr. M. Maire de Leeds, frere de Mr. M. le negotiant, est né à Londres, ville capitale d'Angleterre.

No Article is used before Nouns of Cities, Villages, Months and Days of the Week.

After the Preposition, *en*, Nouns of Number, all Sorts of Pronouns, the Adverbs of Quantity, *autant, assez, beaucoup, combien, davantage, jamais, guere, moins, peu, plus, point, tant, trop*; also after the following Words, *with, nor, neither, by, out of, through, without*, but if these last Words come before Nouns of Countries, or Nouns with an Article, it must be expressed. Ex.

I shall go to York on Monday the tenth of February, 1787.

J'irai à York lundi dix de fevrier mil sept cent quatrevingt sept.

The Commercial Treaty with France is signed.

Le traité de commerce avec la France est signé.

Speaking of Kings, Princes, or of the Day of the Month, the Noun ordinal must be turned by the Cardinal in French, except *First* and *Second*, and the Article is not expressed.

Francis

Francis the First, King of France, was the handsomest Man in his Kingdom, and Charles V. the wisest.

François premier, Roi de France, etait le plus bel homme de son royaume, et Charles Cinq le plus sage.

En, in, into, never takes an Article after it; whereas *dans* always takes one. *En* is generally used when the Noun is not preceded by an Article in English.

Every Thing is cheap in France, especially in Time of Peace.

Tout est à bon marché en France, surtout en temps de paix.

When two or more Substantives come together in English, without a Comma between them, the last comes always the first, and governs the others in the second State. Ex.

My Father's Wine is better than your Wife's Brother's Beer.

Le vin de mon Pere est meilleur que la bierre du frere de votre femme.

When two Words form a Kind of Compound, they follow the same Rule if the first can admit of *the* before it. Ex.

The

6. R U L E S of the

The Street Door, *or* the Door of the Street.

La porte de la rue.

If you can put only *of* before, without altering the Sense, then make use of *de* only. Ex.

A Silk Coat don't suit a Hackney Coachman.

Un habit de soie ne sied pas à un cocher de fiacre.

When the first Noun admits of neither *of the* nor *of*, as it happens when it denotes the *Form*, *Use*, or *Manner of being*, *a* must be used. Ex.

Coffee Mill.

Gun Powder.

Moulin à Caffé.

Poudre à Canon.

Fire Arms.

Armes à feu.

No Article is used before Nouns of Kingdoms or Provinces, when they express the Country of the Person or Thing spoken of before.

The King of England.

Le Roi d'Angleterre.

The Coasts of France.

Les Côtes de France.

After the Words *going to*, *sending to*, *remaining in*, *returning from*, and such like, *to* and *in* are expressed by *en*, and *from* or *out* by *de*, without the Article. Ex.

Your

FRENCH LANGUAGE. 7

Your Brother is gone to Italy and mine is returned from France.

Votre frere est allé en Italie et le mien est revenu de France.

After *ceque, quelque chose, rien, quelqu'un, personne*, the Verb impersonal *il, y, a*, *Participles* or *Adjectives*, either in the Singular or Plural, take *de* before them.

I see nothing fine in it.

Je n'y vois rien de beau.

The indefinite Article, *a, an*, is never expressed in French.

1st. After proper Names, or Nouns denoting a Person, except when it is preceded by the Verb *to be*, followed by *who, whom, that*, a Genitive or an Adjective in the Positive.

Mr. A. a Banker of Leeds.

Mr. A. Banquier de Leeds.

Mr. Eliot is a General whom I like very much.

Mr. Eliot est un général que j'aime beaucoup.

His Sister is a Mantua Maker.

Sa Soeur est couturiere.

2d. After Nouns of Countries, Kingdoms, Cities, Ships, except when they are accompanied with the Verb *to be*. Ex.

The

The Ville de Paris, a 110 Guns Ship, was built at Brest, a City in France.

La Ville de Paris, vaisseau de 110 pieces de cannon, fut construit à Brest, ville de France.

3d. Before Nouns of Number, a Title of Performance and an Exclamation.

What a Man! *Quel homme!*

An impartial Account of, &c.

Detail *impartial de, &c.*

A or *an* are never expressed after the Verb *to be*, preceded by a personal Pronoun, except when the latter is rendered by *ce*. Ex.

He is an Officer of Horse.

Il est Officier de Cavalerie: Or,

C' est un Officier de Cavalerie.

Neither in the Beginning of a Second Part of a Sentence, when it relates to the First. Ex.

You did not scold me this Week, a Proof that I was very diligent.

Vous ne m'avez pas grondé cette semaine, preuve que j'ai été fort diligent.

A or *an* are never expressed after the Verbs *devenir, passer pour, se faire*, but when the Noun is followed by *who, whom, that*, a Genitive or Adjective not in the Comparative; also before a Noun

Noun of Dignity, preceded by a Verb denoting *Creating, Chusing, &c.*

He turned a Protestant before he was made a Knight of the Garter.

Il se fit protestant avant que d'être fait Chevalier de la Jarretiere.

He is looked upon as a Boy who likes Ginger-Bread.

Il passe pour un garçon qui aime le pain d'épices.

A or *an* after *to buy, to sell, to cost, &c.* are expressed by *le, la, l',* and by *par,* when it stands for *each, every, per, &c.*

Apples cost 10d. a Dozen.

Les pommes content dix sols la douzaine.

He has 6d. a Day for his Pocket-Money.

Il a six sols par jour pour ses menus plaisirs.

It will not be amiss to say here, before I finish the Articles, though it is already explained by the preceding Rules, that a Word, expressing the Quality of the preceding, takes no Article. This Rule must be particularly attended to. The definite Article is used in a general Sense, whereas the indefinite is used in a vague and limited one.

Pudding Eaters don't dislike Sugar.

Les mangeurs de boudin ne haïssent pas le sucre.

An idle Boy should desire his Master to give him good floggings from Time to Time.

Un Ecolier paresseux devrait prier son maitre delui donner le fouet de tems en tems.

Upon A D J E C T I V E S.

EXCEPT *beau, bon, brave, cher, chétif, grand, petit, gros, jeune méchant, mauvais, saint*, all the Adjectives are to be put after the Substantive, and agree with it in Gender and Number; as,

A black Horse.

Un cheval noir.

A black Mare.

Une jument noire.

When an Adjective relates to two or more Substantives of the same or different Gender or Number, it must be put in the Plural Number, Masculine Gender.

My Father and Mother are dead.

Mon pere et ma mere sont morts.

But when the Adjective is not separated by any Word from Substantives of different Gender or Number, it must agree with the last.

I have excellent Bread and Meat.

J'ai du pain et de la viande excellente.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. II

To be, before an Adjective of Dimension, as *high, long, broad, &c.* is expressed by *avoir*, and the Adjective is changed into its Substantive and preceded by *de*. Ex.

Your Ears are two Feet long.

Vos oreilles ont deux pieds de longueur.

If the Noun of Number is not preceded by *to be*, it takes also *de* before it. Ex.

A Mouth, six Inches wide.

Une bouche de six pouces de largeur.

The Adjectives that relate to a Genitive, preceded by the collective Words *partie, foule, moitié, &c.* must agree with it.

Half of the Boys were flogged.

La moitié des ecoliers furent fouettés.

The Comparative is made by *plus, &c.*

The Superlative by *le plus* ; as,

Great, greater, greatest.

Grand, plus grand, le plus grand.

In, after a Superlative, is not expressed, and the Noun is put in the second State.

The idlest Boy in the School.

L'ecolier le plus paresseux de l'école.

Than, which generally follows the Comparative in English, is rendered into French by *que*, and

the next Verb takes *ne* before it, except when it is in the Infinitive Mood, &c.

He is more cunning than you think.

Il est plus fin que vous ne pensez.

Than is expressed by *de*, before Cardinal Numbers, and by *que de* between two Substantives, or betwixt *plus et moins* and a Substantive.

I lost more Time than Money.

J'ai perdu plus de tems que d'argent.

He is older than you by one Year.

Il est plus âgé que vous d'un an.

That, in French, *qui que*, after the Superlative, will have the next Verb in the Subjunctive Mood, and is never left out, as it often happens in English.

The handsomest Lady I know is Mrs. A.

*La plus belle femme que je connoisse est Madame A***.*

The most diligent that is here.

Le plus diligent qui soit ici.

Adjectives denoting *Ignorance*, *Desire*, *Plenty*, *Fulness*, *Emptiness*, *Remembrance*, require *de* after them; and those signifying *Aptness*, *Likeness*, *Fitness*, *Submission*, will have *a* before the next Noun.

Though Adjectives are generally put as we
have

have said after the Substantives, however, besides the above-mentioned, some deviate from that Rule. This is the best Way not to make Mistakes; in that Case, Adjectives in their primitive, original and true Sense, are always to be put after the Substantives; whereas they are put before, when taken in an oblique or figurative One. Ex.

Une Femme sage—a sober Woman.

Une femme sage—a Midwife.

You see that in the first Example, *sage* is taken in its original Sense, and not in the second*.

On PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

THEY are always to be put before the Verb, except in an Interrogation, in which Case they are put after in a simple Tense, and between the auxiliary Verb, and the Participle in a Compound. Ex.

I speak.—*Je parle.*

Do I speak?—*Parle-je?*

Have I spoken?—*Ai-je parle?*

If you make Use of *est ce que*, the Pronoun remains before the Verb.

* This Rule has some Exceptions, but very few.

Do I speak?—*Est ce que je parle.*

When a Substantive in an interrogative Sentence is the Nominative of a Verb, we must put a Pronoun after the Verb, though there is none in English. Ex.

Is your Father dead? *Votre Pere est il mort?*

J, thou, he, they, are rendered by *moi, toi, lui, eux*, and not by *je, tu, il, ils*.

1st. After the impersonal Verb, *it is*.

2dly. When they are not Nominatives to any Verb.

3dly. When they meet with another Nominative.

It is I—*C'est moi*. The Sister and I—*La Sœur et moi*. His Father and he are two Rogues—*Son Pere et lui sont deux Coquins*.

When a Verb has for its Nominative two or more personal Pronouns, and one of them of the first or second Person, they must be followed by a collective One; as,

You and I are very idle.

Vous et moi nous sommes bien paresseux.

It is the same when a Pronoun of the first or second Person meets with another Nominative.

James

James and you are two little Rogues.

Jacques et vous, vous êtes deux petits Coquins.

He is, she is, it is, they are, when followed by an Article, a Pronoun, or a Noun in the Plural Number, are generally expressed by *c'est* for the Singular, and *ce sont* for the Plural. Ex.

She is a charming Girl.

C'est une fille charmante.

It is to me that you gave it.

C'est à moi que vous l'avez donné.

He who, or that, she who, they who, or that, are expressed in French by *celui qui, celle qui, ceux qui, celles qui*, and come together.

He is a diligent Boy who says his Lesson without Faults.

Celui qui dit sa leçon sans Fautes est un écolier diligent.

Conjunctive personal Pronouns are always put before the Verb, except 1st. When it is in the Imperative Mood without a Negative. 2dly. When a Verb governs several Datives. 3dly. After the Verbs *to trust, to mistrust, to think, to come, to run to*, the impersonal Verb *it is*, and neuter and reciprocal Verbs. Ex.

I give it to you—*Je vous le donne.*

Give

Give it rather to my Sister—*Donnez le plutôt à ma Sœur.*

I speak to you and to her—*Je parle à vous et à elle.*

Me, te, nous, vous, come before *lui, leur, le, la, les,* and *le, la, les,* always before *lui, leur, moi, toi.*

Will you give it to me?—*voulez vous me le donner.*

I will give it to them?—*Je le leur donnerai.*

The Conjunctive personal Pronouns must be repeated before every Verb.

I love and esteem you—*Je vous aime et vous estime.*

On the SUPPLYING PRONOUNS, *en, y,* of it, of them, by it, with it, to it, to them, &c.

THEY are put always before the Verb, except when it is in the Imperative without a Negation ; when they meet together in a Sentence, *y* comes the first.

I'll give you some—*Je vous en donnerai.*

Give me some—*Donnez m'en.*

I shall send some there—*J'y en enverrai.*

En

En is made use of when a Verb governs the second State, and *y* when it governs the third.

En is of a great Use in French, and is never left out; therefore, whenever you can join *of it*, or *of them*, to a Sentence you must use *en*. It is the same with *so*, *le*. Ex.

I have two Oranges, will you have one?

J'ai deux oranges, en voulez vous une?

You are rich and I am not.

Vous êtes riche et Je ne le suis pas.

You can say will you have one of *them*, I am not *so*.

On POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

THEY must agree with the Substantive, except when it is in the Singular and begins with a Vowel, or *h* mute.

My History—Mon *Histoire*.

His Wife—Son *Epouse*.

And not *ma* Histoire, *sa* Epouse, tho' these two Nouns are of the Feminine Gender.

The Possessive Pronouns must be repeated before every Substantive. Ex.

C

My

My Father, Brother and Sister, are gone,
Mon pere, mon frere, et ma Sœur sont partis.

Possessive Pronouns coming after Verbs denoting *to cut, to break, to pinch, to hide, to clean, to wash*, followed by a Noun denoting some Part of the Body, are resolved into personal Ones, and the Noun takes an Article before it.

I will cut your Tongue. *Turn.*

I will cut you the Tongue.

Je vous couperai la langue.

Personal Pronouns, when absolute, *i. e.* standing by themselves, take an Article. Ex.

Here is mine—*Voici le mien.*

Where is yours?—*Ou est le vôtre?*

Of mine, of thine, of yours, &c. after a Substantive, are rendered by *de mes, de tes, de vos, &c.* Ex.

A Book of mine—*un de mes livres.*

A Friend of yours—*Un de vos amis.*

When the above Pronouns come after the Verb *to be*, signifying *to belong*, they are put in the third Case, except when it is rendered by *ce*. Ex.

This Pen is mine—*Cette plume est à moi.*

Is that his House? No, it is mine.

Est cela sa Maison? Non c'est la mienne.

On

FRENCH LANGUAGE. 19

On the Particle O N.

In English, one, People, they, Man, &c.

WHenever you can turn a Sentence by one of these Words, you must make use of *on*, which is always of the Singular Number.
Ex.

It is said—It is reported—I was told.

Turn.

One says—People report—One told me.

On *dit*—On *rapporte*—On *m'a dit*.

The Passive Voice being never used in French, except when we cannot make use of the Active.

On INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

WHO, *which, what*, are expressed by *qui*, *lequel, laquelle, que*; *qui*, is said of Persons, and *quel* of Things. Ex.

Who is there?—*Qui est la ?*

Which do you want?—*Lequel voulez vous ?*

What do you say?—*Que dites vous ?*

Who are they?—*Qui sont ils, or elles ?*

Which and what, followed by a Substantive, are rendered by *quel*. Ex.

Which

Which or what Man do you mean?

Quel homme voulez vous dire?

The oblique Cases of *que* are *de quoi*, *à quoi*. Ex.

What do you speak of?

De quoi parlez vous?

What, in an interrogative Sentence, implying *what Thing*, is rendered, *viz.*

1st. By *qu'est ce qui*, when it is Nominative to a Verb, and by *qu'est ce que*, or *que*, when governed in a fourth Case.

2dly. By *qu'est ce que*, before *to be*, followed by a Substantive without an Article; and by *quel*, *quelle*, *quels*, *quelles*, if there is a Substantive before the Noun. Ex.

What makes him angry?

Qu'est ce qui le fache?

What is he doing?

Que fait-il, or, qu'est ce qu'il fait?

On RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

WHO, *that*, and *which*, being Nominative of a Verb, are rendered by *qui*, and by *que*, when they are governed by a Verb requiring the fourth State, they are never left out.

The

The Man that, or who, laughs.

L'homme qui rit.

The Woman I saw Yesterday.

La femme que Je vis hier.

Qui and *que* in the first and fourth States, stand both for Persons or Things; the other Cases are *dont* or *duquel*, *dequoi*, *auquel*, *aquoi*, when we speak of Things. The Horse of which—*Le cheval dont*, &c. Mind, that *dont* and *duquel*, *auquel*, serve also for Persons.

After Prepositions, between two Verbs; after a Noun preceded by a Verb, and in the Beginning of an interrogative Sentence, *whom* is rendered by *qui*?

Whom do you take me for?

Pour qui me prenez vous?

I know whom you love.

Je sais qui vous aimez.

Bring with your Sister whom you please.

Amenez avec votre sœur qui vous voudrez.

Whom do you mean?

Qui voulez vous dire?

Observe, that (as in the first Example) the Prepositions are often put in English at the End of the Sentence; but they must be put in French before the Noun or Pronoun they govern.

Which,

Which, after Prepositions, before a second Case, expressed or understood, and between two Verbs, is expressed by *lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles*, Ex.

The Hat for which you gave a Guinea.

Le chapeau pour lequel vous avez donné une Guinée.

I know which is the handsomest.

Je sais laquelle est la plus belle.

Do you know which it is?

Savez vous lequel c'est ?

Which and *what*, in the Sense of *which Thing*, are rendered by *ce qui*; when they are Nominatives to a Verb, by *ce que*, when they are governed by it; and generally by *quoi*, if they are accompanied by a Preposition. Ex.

I like what you hate, and I dislike what pleases you, which is very wrong.

J'aime ce que vous haïssez et Je n'aime pas ce qui vous fait plaisir, ce qui est fort mal.

In what is he in the wrong?

En quoi se trompe-t-il.

Which, preceded by one of the Prepositions *at, in, into, with*, signifying *Time, Condition, Aim*, is sometimes expressed by *ou*, and serves for Things only; as,

The

The Misfortunes in which he is plunged.

Les Malheurs où il est plongé.

The Place which he aims at.

La place où il aspire.

The Fields through which I passed.

Les champs par où je passai.

This and *that*, before a Substantive, are rendered by *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*.

This or that Gentleman.

Ce Monsieur.

This or that Tree.

Cet Arbre.

This or that Lady.

Cette Dame.

Ce is used before a Noun Substantive of the Masculine Gender, beginning with a Consonant; *cet*, when it begins with a Vowel, or *h* mute; and *cette* before a Feminine Gender.

The Plural Number, *these* and *those*, are expressed by *ces* for both Genders.

These or those Gentlemen or Ladies.

Ces Messieurs ou Dames.

Sometimes the better to particularize the Noun, we use *ci* and *là*, which imply *here* and *there*.

This

This Book here.

Ce livre ci.

That Man there.

Cet homme là.

This and *that*, in the Sense of *this Thing*, *that Thing*, are expressed by *ceci*, *cela*. Ex.

Take this and give me that.

Prenez ceci et donnez moi cela.

But if they relate to a Noun spoken of before, they must be expressed as follows, *viz.*

This, *celui ci*, *celle ci*.

These, *ceux ci*, *celles ci*.

That, *celui là*, *celle là*.

Those, *ceux là*, *celles là*.

Ci, shews a Thing near, and *là*, one at a Distance.

There are two fine Books, but this is better than that.

Voici deux beaux livres, mais celui ci est meilleure que celui là.

There are two Oranges, take this or that.

Voilà deux oranges, prenez celle ci ou celle là.

Note; When you can put instead of one of these Pronouns the Substantive it stands for, you must not make use of the Particles *ci* and *là*. Ex.

The

FRENCH LANGUAGE. 25

The Knife of your Sister is sharp, that of your Brother is good for Nothing.

Le Couteau de votre sœur coupe bien, celui de votre frere ne vaut rien.

You may say with Propriety, the Knife of your Sister, the Knife of your Brother, without altering the Sense.

This and *that*, in the Sense of *it*, are rendered by *ce*. Ex.

That is my Grammar.

C'est ma grammaire.

The Plural Number is the same. Ex.

These, or *those*, are my Brothers.

Ce sont mes freres.

Are those your Sisters?

Sont ce, or sont-ce la vos sœurs?

This and *these*, in the Sense of *here is*, or *here are*, are expressed by *voici*; *that* and *those*, signifying *there is*, or *there are*, by *voila*.

This is a good Book.

Voici un bon livre.

That is a good One.

En voila un bon.

Those are very bad Ones.

En voila de bien mauvais.

That, Conjunction, is expressed by *que*, except
D when

when it implies *in order to*, *for to*, and then it is rendered by *afinque*, *pourque*, with the Subjunctive Mood, or *afin de*, or *pour*, with the Infinitive.

I did it that he might be satisfied.

Je le-fis afin quil fut satisfait,

Pour qu'il fut satisfait,

Afin de le satisfaire, or

Pour le satisfaire.

On PRONOUNS INDETERMINATE and
NEGATIVES.

NOT, *ne pas*, *ne point*.

Ne comes always before the Verb *pas* or *point*; after in a simple Tense; between the auxiliary Verb and the Participle in a Compound, and before the Verb in the Infinitive Mood.

I do not speak.

Je ne parle pas.

I have not spoken.

Je n'ai pas parlé.

Not to speak.

Ne pas parler.

No, by itself, is rendered by *non*. Ex.

Does

Does he speak French? *No.*

Parle t-il Francois? *Non.*

Before a Substantive by *ne point*, and by *ne aucun* in the Sense of *not one*.

I have no Money.

Je n'ai point d'argent.

I have no Friends, *or*, not one Friend.

Je n'ai point d'amis, or, aucun ami.

Point always requires *de* before the next Noun.

No and *yes*, at the End of an affirmative Sentence, and preceded by a Verb, are expressed by *que non*, *qu' oui*.

He says yes, and I say no.

Il dit qu' oui, moi Je dis que non.

No more, is rendered by *ne plus* and *ne pas davantage*; the latter is used at the End of a Sentence only.

I have no more Money.

Je n'ai plus d'argent.

He has no more.

Il n'en a pas davantage.

No more, before *than*, is rendered by *ne pas plus*.

He has no more Money than Wit.

Il n'a pas plus d'argent que d'esprit.

In general, *not* is rendered by *ne* only, after *saurois* cannot, *oser* to dare, and *pouvoir* to be able.

I can-

I cannot do it.—*Je ne saurois le faire.*

I dare not speak to him.—*Je n'ose lui parler.*

None, in the Sense of *not one*, is expressed by *aucun, aucune*, which requires *ne* before the next Verb, and *de* before the next Noun; in all the other Cases it is rendered by *ne point*.

None of your Friends.

Aucun de vos amis.

Have you got any Money? No, I have none.

Avez vous de l'argent? Non Je n'en ai point.

No Man, no Body, are rendered by *personne*, which requires *ne* before the next Verb, and *de* before the next Noun, Adjective or Participle.

No Man, *or*, no Body is against you.

Personne n'est contre vous.

There was no Body killed.

Il n'y eut Personne de tué.

Neither, nor, before Nouns and Pronouns by *ni*, repeated without an Article.

He has neither Money nor Friends.

Il n'a ni argent ni amis.

Also before Verbs in the Infinitive Mood.

I like neither to play nor to dance.

Je n'aime ni à jouer ni à danser.

But when the Verb is in another Mood, *neither* is rendered by *ne*, and *nor* by *ni, ne*. Ex.

I neither love nor hate him.

Je ne l'aime ni ne le hais.

Neither, at the End of a Sentence, is rendered by *non plus*, and *nor* by *ni*, except in the Sense of *Neither one nor the other*, in which Case it is rendered by *ni l'un ni l'autre*. Ex.

Nor I neither.

Ni moi non plus.

I love neither.

Je n'aime ni l'un ni l'autre.

Ni l'un ni l'autre, when followed by a Verb, requires *ne* before it, and *of them*, which often follows *neither* in English, is left out in French.

Neither of them pleases me.

Ni l'un ni l'autre ne me plait.

The Words *rien*, Nothing, *guere*, little, *jamais*, never, *de peur que*, for fear, *de crainte que*, lest, *amoin que*, unless, require *ne* before the next Verb, except when it is in the Infinitive Mood.

Nothing in the World, is expressed by *rien du tout*, or, *quoique ce soit*.

He cares for Nothing in the World.

Il ne se souice de rien du tout.

No Body but, *Nothing but*, *only* in the Sense of *but*, and *but* in the Sense of *only*, are rendered by *ne* before the Verb, and *que* after.

I speak

I speak only to him, I like no Body but him.
Je ne parle qu' à lui, Je n'aime que lui.

No Body, in a Negative Sentence, immediately before a Verb without a Nominative between, is made by *qui ne*, and *que ne*, if there is one, both govern the Subjunctive Mood.

There is no Body but knows it.

Il n'y a personne qui ne le sache.

I don't doubt but you will see him.

Je ne doute pas que vous ne le voyiez.

Some Body, *any Body*, *any One*, in the Sense of *some One*, are rendered by *quelqu' un*, *quelqu' une*, *quelques uns*, *quelques unes*.

Some Body shall be punished.

Quelqu' un sera puni.

Did you see any of my Brothers?

Avez vous vu quelqu' un de mes freres?

Any, in a Negative Sense, is expressed by *aucun*, *aucune*, and *any Body* by *personne*.

I never gave you any Subject of Complaint.

Je ne vous ai jamais donné aucun sujet de plainte.

Did ever any Body speak without opening his Mouth?

Personne a-t-il jamais parlé sans ouvrir la bouche?

Any

Any Body, in the Sense of *whosoever*, is rendered by *quiconque* and by *qui que ce soit*, or, *tout le monde*, in the Sense of *every Body*, *any One*, *any Body whatever*, &c.

Any Body that breaks it shall be punished.

Quiconque le rompra sera puni.

Any Body will tell you the same Thing.

Tout le monde vous dira la même chose.

Any Thing, in a Negative Sense, or denoting *Doubt*, *Ignorance*, *forbidding*, &c. is expressed by *rien*, which governs the Subjunctive Mood; by *quelque chose*, in the Sense of *some Thing*, and by *tout ce qui*, or *tout ce que*, in the Sense of *every Thing that*.

Did you see any Thing there that belongs to me?

Y avez vous rien vu qui m'appartienne?

Have you received any Thing for me?

Avez vous reçu quelque chose pour moi?

Any Thing he does is.

Tout ce qu' il fait est.

REMARKS on *tout*, *quelque*, *qui que ce soit*,
quoique ce soit.

T*OUT*, in the Sense of *all* or *every*, must agree with its Substantive; in the Sense of *quite*, *although* it is indeclinable except before a Noun of the Feminine Gender, beginning with a Consonant.

Quelque is declinable and must also agree with the Substantive, except when it is used adverbially.

Qui que ce soit is said of Persons, *and*

Quoi que ce soit of Things.

REMARKS on NOUNS of NUMBER.

CARDINAL Numbers are indeclinable, except *un*, *cent*, and *million*, and the Conjunction *et* is left out in French; some only make use of it before *un*, as *vingt et un*, *21 trente et un* 31.

Demi, *Half*, is indeclinable when it is put before its Substantive; so we say *demi-heure*, half an hour; *une heure et demie*, one Hour and a Half.

Of

Of V E R B S.

Infinitive Mood.

TO, before an Infinitive Mood is rendered *viz.* by *pour*, when you can turn by *in order to*, *for to*, by *de*, when you can turn by *of*, *from*, and the Participle present, and by *a*, when you can turn by neither.

At the Beginning of a Sentence it is not expressed, except when it may be turned by *in order to*.

To appear with Advantage in the World, learn to behave well, to please every Body, and you will be certain to succeed.

Pour paroître avec avantage dans le monde, aprenez a vous bien, conduire pour plaire à un chacun et vous serez certain de reussir.

Indicative Mood.

WHEN a Verb has two Nominatives it must be put in the Plural, except when they are divided by *or*, or *but*, *ou*, *mais*, in which Case it agrees with the last.

His Sister and Brother are very amiable.

Sa sœur & son frere sont fort aimables.

E

Either

Either his Sister or Brother will do it.

Ou sa sœur ou son frere le fera.

Not only his Riches, but also his Time, was lost without any Hope of Success.

Non seulement ses richesses, mais même son temps fut perdu sans aucun espoir de succès.

Present Tense.

IT speaks of an Action present, as, *I write, do write, or am writing.*

The Imperfect is used, 1st. To express a Time past, specified; in that Case it is generally followed in English by *when*.

I was writing when he arrived.

J'écrivois quand il arriva.

2^d. Speaking of the Qualities of a Person dead, for if we were to speak of people alive, we must make use of the Compound of the Present, except when we mention a particular time.

Henry the Fourth was a great King.

Henry quatre étoit un grand roi.

My Sister was handsome.

Ma sœur étoit belle.

My Sister has been handsome.

Ma sœur a été belle.

But

But if you add *in her Youth*, you must make use of the Imperfect, and say—*Ma sœur étoit belle dans sa jeunesse.*

If, before *should, could, would*, or when the Nominative comes before the Verb, which is the same, is made by the Imperfect. Ex.

Should your Father know, *or* if your Father should know it, he would scold you.

Si votre pere le savoit il vous gronderoit.

The Imperfect sometimes denotes *Doubt* or *Futurity*, and then it is followed by a Conditional in English.

If he loved her he would marry her.

Sil l'aimoit il l'épouserait.

In short, any time you can turn by *was* or *were*, and the Participle Present, or *was* or *were used*, with the Infinitive Mood, you must put the Verb in the Imperfect.

When I was in Italy I went every Day to the Play.

Quand j'étois en Italie j'allois tous les jours à la Comedie.

The Preterite denotes an Action past in such a Manner that Nothing remains of the Time wherein it was doing. Ex.

I went Yesterday to Windsor.

J'allai hier a Windsor.

The Future denotes a Thing to come.

I shall go—*J'irai.*

The Conditional denotes a Time conditionally, because it depends upon another conditional Thing; as,

If he came I would tell it him.

S'il venoit, Je le lui dirois.

The Compound of the Present is like the *Preterite*, this is the only Difference.

The Compound of the Present is used, 1st. Speaking in a vague Sense, without mentioning the Time.

2dly. Speaking of a Time in which we live in; whereas *the Preterite* is used to express a Thing past in a Time entirely past. Ex.

I bought a Silver Watch.

J'ai achetè une montre d'argent.

I bought a Gold Ring this Morning.

J'ai achetè ce matin une bague d'or.

I bought Yesterday a Penknife.

J'achetai hier un canif.

The Compounds of the Imperfect and Preterite have no Difficulty, as that of the *Preterite* is al-

most

most always preceded in English by one of the Conjunctions *when*—*As soon as, after*, in French, *Quand, lorsque-après que assitôt que*.

When I had done.

Quand J'eus fini.

Note; When one of these Conjunctions is put in English before the present Tense, denoting a Time to come, it must be put in the Future in French.

When he comes, bid him to come again.

Quand il viendra dites lui de revenir.

The other *Compounds* have no Difficulty.

The Subjunctive Mood is used after *que, that*, preceded by a Verb denoting *Doubt, Fear, Wish, Command, Surprise, Ignorance, &c.*

I question whether he will do it or not.

Je doute qu' il le fasse.

I wish he may do it.

Je souhaite qu' il le fasse.

Que, after the Verbs denoting *Affirmation, Belief, Certainty, Demonstration*, except when used *interrogatively* and *negatively*, governs the Indicative.

I think he will come.

Je crois qu' il viendra.

I don't

I don't think he will come.

Je ne crois pas qu' il vienne.

Do you think he will come?

Croyez vous qu' il vienne?

In the two last Examples, the Verb, though in the *Future* in English, is put in the *Subjunctive Mood* in French; this is a Peculiarity to the French Language; therefore to avoid making Mistakes in such like Sentences, you must mind the two preceding Rules to know whether *que* governs the *Subjunctive Mood* or not.

On P A R T I C I P L E S.

THE *Participle Present* is indeclinable and generally rendered in French by the Indicative Mood, with the Relative *qui*.

I found him drinking and eating.

Je l'ai trouvé qui buvoit et mangeoit.

The *Participle Present*, used *substantively*, is rendered in French by the Substantive of the Verb, or the Infinitive Mood.

Reading is entertaining.

La lecture est amusante.

A virtuous Man never leaves off doing good.

Un

Un homme vertueux ne cesse jamais de faire du bien.

The Participle Past, is always declinable after the Verb *être*, *to be*, except when it becomes reflected, and never after *avoir*, *to have*, except when it is preceded by a *Relative* in the Accusative.

She is esteemed by every Body.

Elle est estimée de tout le monde.

She killed herself.

Elle s'est donné la mort.

I have received the Letters which your Sister wrote to me.

J'ai reçu les lettres que votre sœur m'a écrites.

On the IMPERSONAL VERBS.

C'EST, *il est*, it is, *il en est*, it is with, *il fait*, it is, *il y a*, there is, there are, *il faut*, it must.

It is, is made in French by *c'est*, except *1st*. Before Adjectives or Substantives denoting *Time*, in which Case it is rendered by *il est*.

It is you who has done it.

C'est vous qui l'avez fait.

It

It is Time to go, it is one o'Clock.

Il est *tems de partir* il est une heure.

2d. Speaking of the Disposition of the Air and Weather, *it is* is made by *il fait*.

It is cold—warm, &c.

Il fait *froid—chaud, &c.*

It is with, is rendered by *il en est*, which governs the second Case.

It is with Poetry as with Painting.

Il en est de la *poesie* comme de la *peinture*.

There is, there are, are expressed by *il y a*, and *there was, there were*, by *il y avoit*, and so on through all the Tenses.

There is a Man in the Street who wants you.

Il y a *un homme dans la rue qui vous demande*.

There were three Ladies in the Room.

Il y a voit *trois dames dans la chambre*.

In the Sense of *behold*, *there is*, is made by *voilà*, and *here is*, by *voici*.

There is your Father.

Voilà *votre pere*.

Here is mine.

Voici *le mien*.

The following Expressions are also rendered in French by *il y a*, which is of a great Use.

Some

Some are diligent.

Il y en a de diligents.

She has been married these two Years.

Il y a deux ans qu' elle est mariée.

How long has he been dead ?

Combien y a t-il qu' il est mort ?

He has been ill for ten Days.

Il y a dix jours qu' il est malade.

How far is York distant from Leeds ?

Combien y a-t-il de Leeds a York.

Take Care to name always the Place you live in the first.

Must, should, it is necessary, are rendered by *il faut que*, with the Subjunctive Mood.

Children must or should learn their Lesson.

Il faut que les enfans apprennent leur leçon.

Note ; The Nominative of the Verb always follows *il faut que*, both *negatively* and *interrogatively*, but in the last Case we must make use of *faut-il que*.

Must my Father speak to him ?

Faut il que mon pere lui parle ?

In a general Sense we make use of *il faut*, with the Infinitive Mood ; as,

One must go there.

Il faut y aller.

I must have, or I want, thou must have, or thou wantest, &c. are expressed by *il me faut, il te faut, &c.* putting always a personal Pronoun between *il* and *faut*.

I want a Coat.

Il me faut un habit.

He must have Money.

Il lui faut de l'argent.

As it should be, at the End of a Sentence, is rendered by *comme il faut*.

That is not as it should be.

Cela n'est pas comme il faut.

Upon A D V E R B S.

THE *Adverbs* are generally placed after the Verbs in a simple Tense, and between the Auxiliary and the Participle in a Compound.

You speak well.

Vous parlez bien.

You have well spoken.

Vous avez bien parlé.

Or

On P R E P O S I T I O N S.

AS they are used in French as they are in English, I shall only speak of *a*, *de*, and *en*, which, besides what I have already said, have many other Significations.

A sometimes stands for *at*, *in*, *after the Fashion*, *Way* or *Manner*, *on*, *with*, *by*, *for*, &c.

I live at London, and my Brother in Paris.

Je demeure à Londres, et mon frere à Paris.

There is a Coach and Six quite in Fashion.

Voila un carrosse à quatre chevaux tout a fait à la mode.

Turn on the Right.

Tournez à droite.

He is dressed after the English Fashion.

Il est habillé à l'Angloise.

I want a Stable for six Horses.

Il me faut une ecurie à six chevaux.

If we go two by two, we shall not arrive in Time.

Si nous allons deux à deux, nous n'arriverons pas à tems.

I don't like to fight with pistols.

Je n'aime pas à me battre au pistolet.

De is Englished by *with*, *by*, *in*, *for*, *out of*, &c.

You are too tall by a Foot.

Vous êtes trop grand d'un pied.

If he behaves in this Manner.

S'il se conduit de cette maniere.

He did it out of Spite.

Il le fit de dépit.

En is sometimes made in English by *like, as to, &c.*

To behave like an honest Man.

Se conduire en honnête homme.

He goes from Door to Door.

Il va de porte en porte.

On C O N J U N C T I O N S.

THE following Conjunctions govern the Subjunctive Mood.

<i>A condition que</i>	Upon Condition that.
<i>A dieu ne plaise que</i>	God forbid that.
<i>Afinque, pour que</i>	That.
<i>Amoins que</i>	Unless.
<i>Avant que</i>	Before.
<i>Bien entendu que</i>	With a Provifo that.
<i>Ce n'est pas que</i>	It is not but that.
<i>De crainte que</i>	For fear that.
<i>De peur que</i>	Left.
<i>Dieu veuille que</i>	God grant.
<i>En Cas que</i>	In Case that, if. <i>Ex-</i>

<i>Excepté que</i>	Except that.
<i>Malgré que</i>	For all that.
<i>Non pas que</i>	Not but.
<i>Non que</i>	Not that.
<i>Plut à dieu que</i>	Would to God that.
<i>Pour peu que</i>	If—if but.
<i>Pourvu que</i>	Provided that.
<i>Quoique</i>	Though.
<i>Sans que</i>	Without that.
<i>Soit que</i>	Whether.
<i>Supposé que</i>	Suppose that.
<i>Tant s'en faut que</i>	So far from.

All the other Conjunctions, except very few, seldom used, govern the *Indicative Mood*.

A, après, par, pour, sans, and those which have *de* after them, govern the *Infinitive Mood*.

The French Interjections follow the Construction of the English Ones, and have no Difficulty.

FRENCH IDIOMS.

I HAVE ordered a fine House to be built.

J'ai fait bâtir une belle maison.

They caused the Doors to be opened.

Ils firent ouvrir les portes.

I will

I will have you do so.

Je veux que vous le fassiez.

I should like to live in London.

Je voudrois bien demeurer a Londres.

I wish he had done it.

Je voudrois qu' il l'eut fait.

I wish I had done it.

Je voudrois l'avoir fait.

Mind what you are about.

Songez a ce que vous faites.

I'll make you sing another Tune.

Je vous ferai changer de ton.

What ails you? What is the Matter with you?

Qu' avez vous ?

He was near being killed.

Il pensa être tué.

He was like to die.

Il a pensé mourir.

She is near her Time.

Elle est prête d'accoucher.

Every Time he comes he is out of Humour.

Toutes les fois qu' il vient il est de mauvaise humeur.

As we were talking of this and that.

Comme nous parlions de choses et d'autres.

How

How dare you face me out in a Lie?

Comment osez vous me soutenir un mensonge ?

I'll shoot his Brains out.

Je lui brulerai la cervelle.

She drives him to Despair.

Elle le met au desespoir.

He builds Castles in the Air.

Il fait des chateaux en espagne.

We gave you over for dead.

Nous vous croyions mort.

He will get the better of you.

Il aura l'avantage sur vous.

That lies heavy upon my Heart.

Cela me tient au cœur.

He is a comical Blade or Fellow.

C'est un drole de corps.

Have you got your Dinner?

Avez vous diné.

He makes Nothing of a Lie.

Il ne fait aucun scrupule de mentir.

You look very ill.

Vous avez l'air malade.

I have done it against my Mind.

Je l'ai fait a contre-cœur.

You take every Thing literally.

Vous prenez tout au pied de la lettre.

WORDS difficult to Pronounce.

GAGNE, gagné, peigné.—Foi, loi, foi, foy-
 ons, foyez—Drille, fille, coquille, aiguille,
 aiguillon, paille, limaille, vieille—Vous, choux,
 toux—Eurent, furent, plurent—L'une, chacune,
 une, brune—Allan, chacun, un, brun—Mur,
 dur, sur—Eux, gueux, mieux, heureux—Ga-
 geure, enclouure, enflure, ouverture—Pour, four,
 tour, cour, jour—Peur, seigneur, interieur, cœur,
 cœur, sœur, bonheur, leur—Cru, têtù, crochu,
 camu, tu, glu—Crus, fus, jesus, dieu, feu, lieu,
 jeu, nœud, milieu, adieu, monsieur.



T H E E N D.

